

Herald Tribune

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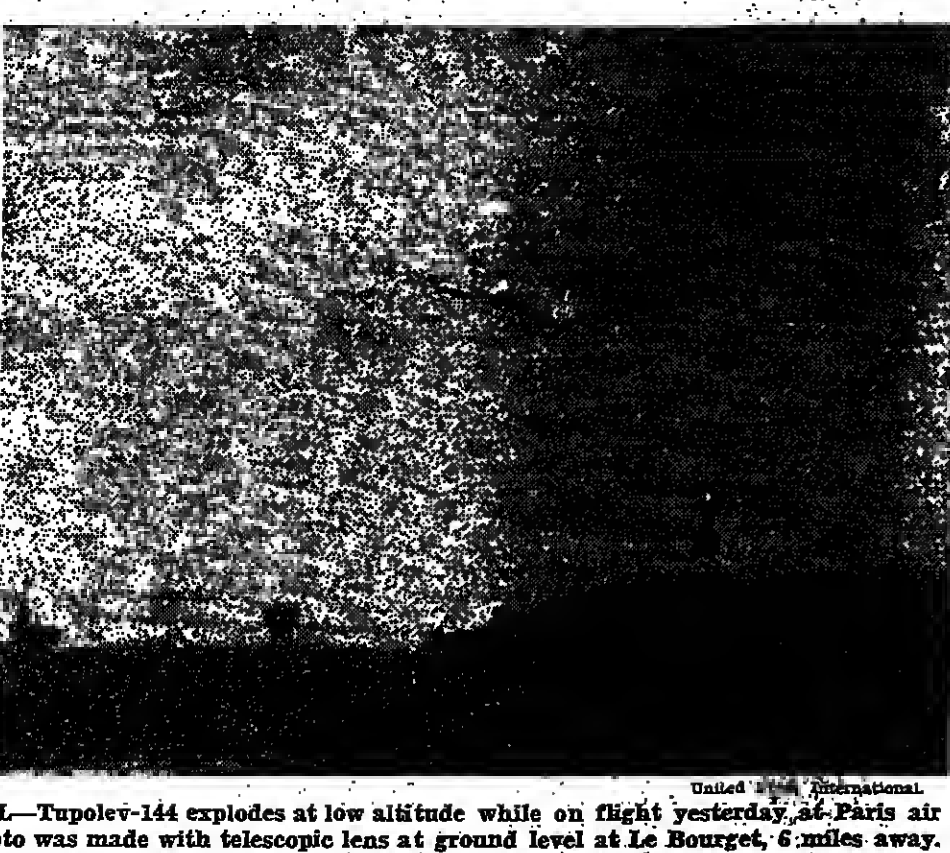
13

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1973

Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 64-68 (18-20), Tomorrow, fair.
Temp. 65-69 (17-21), Tomorrow, partly
cloudy. 69-73 (21-23), Tomorrow, cloudy.
DATE: Sunday, June 3, 1973. CHANCELLER
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Cloudy, chance of showers. Temp.
Yesterday's temp. 70-81 (21-28).
NATIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria	1.0 F.	Lebanon	93 F.
Belgium	1.0 F.	Luxembourg	14 F.
Denmark	1.0 F.	Morocco	1.0 F.
Eire (inc. gas)	1.0 F.	Netherlands	1.0 F.
Finland	1.0 F.	Nigeria	1.0 F.
France	1.0 F.	Norway	2.0 F.
Germany	1.0 F.	Portugal	1.0 F.
Great Britain	1.0 F.	Spain	1.0 F.
Greece	1.0 F.	Sweden	1.0 F.
India	1.0 F.	Switzerland	1.0 F.
Iran	1.0 F.	Turkey	1.0 F.
Italy	1.0 F.	U.S. Military	1.0 F.
Israel	1.0 F.	Yugoslavia	1.0 F.



L-Tupolev-144 explodes at low altitude while on flight yesterday at Paris air show. Photo was made with telescopic lens at ground level at Le Bourget, 6 miles away.

Crew of 6 Killed; 8 Die on Ground

Soviet SST Explodes, Falls In Flight at Paris Air Show

By Jack Monet.

PARIS, June 3 (UPI)—The Soviet supersonic aircraft Tupolev-144, on a demonstration flight today at the international air show at Le Bourget Airport, suddenly went into a steep dive, exploded 500 feet above the ground and crashed into a nearby town. All six Russians aboard and at least 8 persons on the ground were killed. Twenty-eight persons were hospitalized, many with severe burns.

The crash occurred at 3:30 p.m. in view of 300,000 persons who had come to the suburban Paris airport to see military jet fighters and bombers, helicopters and the Concorde and Tu-144 perform on the final day of the biennial air show. Millions more saw the disaster on French television.

The Concorde, the Anglo-French commercial rival to the Tu-144, had gone through a 10-minute flight—making low passes over the airport, banking sharply and climbing steeply—just before the similarly designed, needle-nosed, delta-wing Soviet craft took off.

At the end of its 10-minute routine, the Tu-144 cruised slowly over the airport at a height of a few hundred feet. Continuing north for about six miles, it pulled up into a sharp climb over Gossainville, a town of 15,000 known as a "dormitory" suburb of Paris.

None This Forward

Apparently the Tu-144 was flying at a height of 3,000 feet, the nose tipped forward and the craft plunged toward the ground.

For many at the air show, accustomed to seeing the spectacular turns and dives of the military jets, the plunge appeared to be the prelude for just another impressive maneuver. Then it seemed to be alarmingly close to the ground.

At about 500 feet from the ground, the craft thundered and pulled up slightly. Small parts flew off, then the left wing separated and the plane exploded.

From Le Bourget, a huge billow of smoke could be seen rising over Gossainville. A few moments later, rescue helicopters took off immediately and scores of ambulances and fire trucks headed for the town on narrow roads. But the air show continued.

At Gossainville, sections of the town were ravaged where huge pieces of the wreckage had fallen. Most of the fires were short-lived, but some homes were leveled. Thousands of small chunks of metal and wire were strewn over streets and open fields. A large section of the fuselage had landed harmlessly on the front lawn of a small home and a red and yellow seat hung tangled in scraps from telephone wires along the main street.

One resident, Jean Delmas, had been watching the air show acrobatics with several members of his family from their living room, which had a large picture window facing toward Le Bourget.

"We saw the plane coming straight down but couldn't believe it was going to crash," he said. "Then it exploded, there, about 300 yards in front of us. Flames enveloped everything and we were afraid that it would hit us."

Much of the debris fell in open fields—in areas where construction is now banned because of the town's proximity to France's new airport at Roissy, which will service the Concorde.

Among the known victims on the ground were a child killed in the street and a seven-month-old baby killed in a home. Soviet officials identified two of the dead aboard the plane as Mikhail Koslov, the pilot, and Vladimir Benderov, director of test flights for the Tu-144. The other four Russians killed were flight personnel.

In one home, a seat from the plane had hurtled in through a window and lay propped up among the living room furniture. Stuffing from the seats was dispersed over a wide area of gardens and fields.

The smell of gasoline from the plane's huge tanks was strong in the village, but the first lasted only a short while. On demonstration flights, the plane carries only a fraction of its normal fuel capacity.

First Known Crash

It was the first known crash of a commercial supersonic jet. The craft was a preproduction model that had been modified in many respects since the plane made its appearance at the 1971 Paris air show.

Before today, the Russians had announced that the plane would make its first commercial flights, linking Moscow and Siberian cities, in late 1974 or early 1975, ahead of the Concorde's planned commercial use.

Alexei Tupolev, son of the late Andrei Tupolev, who was responsible for the design of many Soviet planes in the last three decades, was at the air show at the time of the crash. He rushed to Gossainville with other Soviet officials. None would make any comment on the possible cause of the crash.

Although the Tu-144 has been credited at times to the senior Tupolev, it is believed that his son, as chief of the firm's design bureau, was most responsible for the supersonic program.

Rescuers sifted through the wreckage for personal belongings of the crew and brought them to the Gossainville police station.

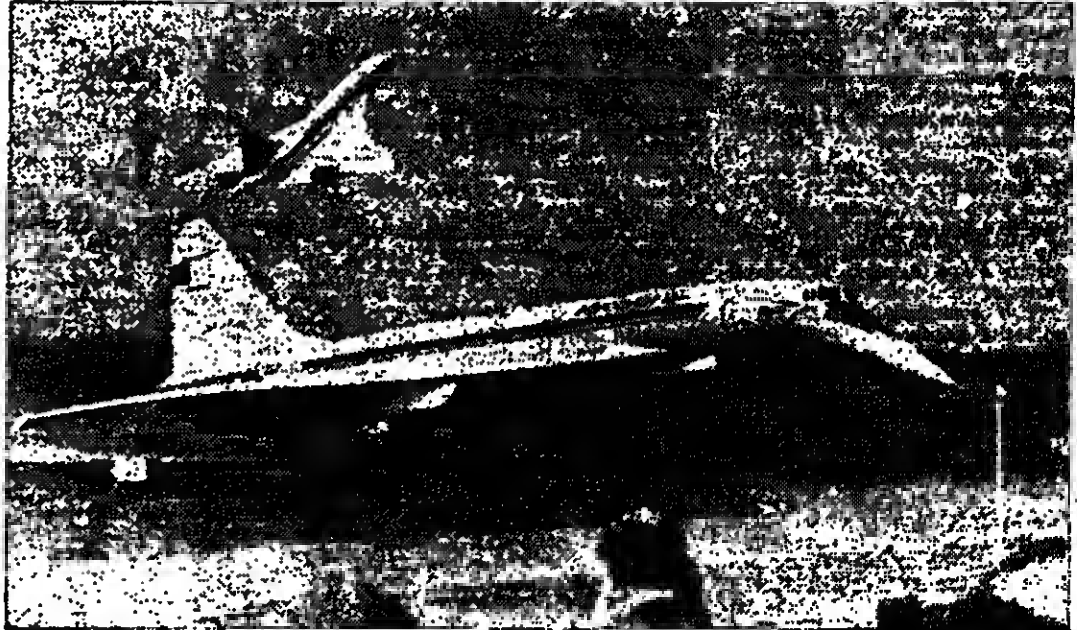
Vasili Kasaikov, the Soviet deputy minister of aeronautical industry, wiped away tears with both hands as a burned shoe, two parachutes and a scorched flight cap were placed at his feet in the police station.

Sergei Andrianov, head of the Soviet delegation to the air show, said after visiting the crash site.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Rescue workers survey debris at Gossainville, where Soviet supersonic airliner fell.



The Tu-144, taxiing Saturday at Le Bourget with Concorde taking off in background.

Dean Said to Report Talks with Nixon Over Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI)—White House aide W. Mark Felt today said to have told Senate staff that he discussed the Watergate scandal with President Nixon in his presence, at least three times.

Reports, which appeared in Washington Post and New York Times, said the

discussions took place between January and April.

The White House categorically denied the reports, which were regarded by observers here as among the most damaging charges leveled against Mr. Nixon in the bugging of the Democratic party headquarters.

A White House statement said the reports appeared to be "part of a careful, coordinated strategy

by an individual or individuals determined to prosecute a case against the President in the press, using innuendo, distortion of fact and outright falsehood."

"This manipulation of the press involves an unprecedented assault on judicial and administrative due process. Its objective, stated in the simplest terms, is to destroy the President. We categorically deny the assertions and implications of this story," the statement said.

According to The Post, Mr. Dean, who was fired as presidential lawyer after a disclosure that he had been a participant in the Watergate affair, is ready to tell all he knows even if he is not granted immunity from prosecution.

According to The Post, Mr. Dean will testify under oath at the Senate Watergate committee hearings, which will reopen on Tuesday.

The Post said one of the strongest charges Mr. Dean made to investigators referred to a meeting he said he had with Mr. Nixon shortly before the seven Watergate defendants were sentenced on March 31.

The newspaper quoted reliable sources as saying Mr. Dean said Mr. Nixon asked him how much the defendants would have to be paid to insure their continued silence, in addition to the \$400,000 that had been paid already.

No Problems

Mr. Dean maintained that when the President telephoned him from the Florida White House at Key Biscayne on March 28 he said he had been "kidding" when he asked how much it would cost to buy the defendants' silence. The Post said the sources reported.

In the widely publicized phone call, the President has been quoted as saying he was behind Mr. Dean, and telling him, "You're still my counsel."

Mr. Dean also said that on March 21 he reviewed the bugging and cover-up with Mr. Nixon and told him that "to save the presidency," it would be necessary for H.R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, and Mr. Dean to disclose their involvement in the Watergate affair to federal prosecutors. The Post reported.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman were top White House aides who resigned over the Watergate affair. They maintained that they and the President were innocent of any wrongdoing.

The Post quoted a source as saying: "After seeing the President, Dean was feeling high because he finally thought they were going to do the right thing. It was his understanding that an agreement had been reached."

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Impeachment Will Be Raised By Republican

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The California congressman, who was an unsuccessful candidate in Republican presidential primaries last year, raised the issue in a letter made public today.

He did not commit himself to launching formal impeachment action but notified colleagues that he had reserved one hour for a "full discussion" Wednesday on the House floor of "serious questions" raised by Mr. Nixon's 4,000-word statement issued May 23 on the Watergate conspiracy case.

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U.S., Russia Said to Be Close To Troop Reduction Accord

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, June 3 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union are moving toward agreement on the mutual withdrawal of some ground forces from Central Europe, according to authoritative sources in Washington.

Reciprocal reductions in the strength of the U.S. Seventh Army in West Germany and the Soviet Army group in East Germany have been described as the most feasible first step toward cutbacks in Central Europe.

This view reportedly has emerged from discussions within NATO and from talks its representatives have had with Warsaw Pact representatives in Vienna in preparation for an eventual conference on troop withdrawals.

Some NATO sources report that the United States and the Soviet Union already have agreed on in-

ital withdrawals, but this report has been denied in Washington.

According to the NATO information, an agreement was reached during Henry A. Kissinger's visit to Moscow last month for the United States to withdraw 26,000 of its 125,000 troops in West Germany and for the Soviet Union to withdraw 26,000 men from its force of about 305,000 in East Germany.

In denying this report, Nixon administration sources said that mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe were mentioned only in the most general terms during the talks that Mr. Kissinger, who is President Nixon's national security adviser, had in Moscow.

But they conceded that the logic of the discussions in Vienna and at the North Atlantic Council in Brussels was leading toward an initial cutback by both sides.

It was reported to be uncertain, however, whether any initial cut would be in line with the concept of balanced withdrawals that the Nixon administration has insisted upon and that the Russians have opposed. Balance remains NATO's overall objective, however.

Balance is linked to geography. Soviet forces leaving East Germany could be in Soviet territory after traveling only 500 miles. American troops, however, would have to retire 3,000 miles across the Atlantic.

Consequently, NATO insists on an overall withdrawal ratio of at least two Russians for every American soldier who leaves the central front between Denmark and the Alps.

Heavy Rains End Drought In Mauritania

NOUAKHOTT, Mauritania, June 3 (AP)—Heavy rains fell on the fringes of Mauritania's Sahara this week, breaking one of the most disastrous droughts in memory.

Mauritania is one of the African countries worst affected by the drought which has caused numerous deaths and widespread starvation across the entire width of the continent south of the Sahara.

There was no indication whether the drought had broken in the other affected countries, including Senegal, Mali, the Niger Republic, Chad, the Sudan and Upper Volta.

56 Syrian and Lebanese PWs Traded for 3 Israeli Airmen

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 3.—Three Israeli pilots held in Syria for three years were returned to Israel today in exchange for 56 Syrian and Lebanese prisoners of war, including seven officers, the military command said.

Israel also released a Druze leader from the occupied Golan Heights of Syria who was convicted of spying for Syria.

Israel's military command said all Syrian and Lebanese POWs held in Israel were returned and no Israelis were left in those two Arab states.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan repeated an offer to exchange 55 Egyptian prisoners for 10 Israelis held in Cairo. Mr. Dayan, greeting the three returning pilots at a border crossing in the Golan Heights, said he believed the Syrian exchange would facilitate an exchange with Egypt.

Israel returned five Syrian officers, including a brigadier general, captured in a raid into southern Lebanon last June 21. The 10 Lebanese prisoners, including two officers, were captured on the same raid and in another border clash Sept. 15.

Most of the other Syrians had been prisoners since a June, 1970, armored incursion into Syria.

The Israeli airmen all bailed out into Syrian territory after their aircraft were shot down in April and June, 1970.

Two of the released Israelis, Capt. Gideon Magen, 37, and Capt. Pinhas Nahmani, 30, both married, with two children, were shot down in a dogfight over Syria April 2, 1970. The third, Lt. Boaz Eitan, 24, a bachelor, was shot down in another dogfight over Syria on June 25, 1970.

The airmen said they suffered torture and ill treatment during their confinement in Syria. Lt. Eitan said he was beaten with bamboo sticks and given electric shocks. Capt. Nahmani said he lost all hearing in one ear after being struck repeatedly by his captors.

"They told us outright, 'The Geneva Convention is not for you, you are Jews,'" he said.

There have not been any mass prisoner exchanges since immediately after the 1967 war.

Today's exchange climaxed almost a year of tough negotiations carried out through the International Red Cross. The Israelis had bargained for an exchange which would include all Egyptian prisoners and the Israelis held by Cairo. Early this year, however, Foreign Minister Abba Eban met with Red Cross officials in Geneva and softened Israel's stand.

Constantine Denounces His Dethronement

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, June 3.—The Greek government refused to comment today on a speech by King Constantine in Rome yesterday in which he denounced his dethronement as "an illegal act by an illegal government."

Referring to the government's plans for a plebiscite to sanction his dethronement on Friday, the king said: "I gladly accept the challenge, on condition, of course, that the verdict is arrived at freely, without fear and with guar-

antees of its genuine reflection of the people's will."

The time has indeed come, he said, for the Greek people to re-establish their sovereign rights by a plebiscite, under the following conditions:

- Lifting of martial law.
- A general amnesty for political offenses.
- Restoration of a free press.
- Organization of the plebiscite by an impartial caretaker government.

In Athens, which was peaceful, the government claimed that

thousands of cables have been received and continue to pour in supporting the new republic.

Thousands turned out here for a rally to support the government yesterday.

The new republic also received the official blessing of the Orthodox Church of Greece in prayers at services today. Mention of the royal family in prayers was dropped following instructions from the government.

"We're not too worked up over it," a government spokesman said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Will Fight 'Illegal' Athens Move

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2 Nations' Biggest Trade Pact

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has formally endorsed an \$8-billion, 20-year fertilizer deal between the Soviet government and Occidental Petroleum Corp. It is the biggest Soviet-American trade pact in history.

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Page 4—Monday, June 4, 1973
Of Time and Watergate

Now that the machinery for the investigation of Watergate and the prosecution of those criminally involved in the scandals is largely created and functioning, questions about its proper role, and the inter-relationship of its complex parts, are being raised.

For one, there is the matter of the extent to which the congressional investigations and the attendant publicity will compromise the trials. And for another, there is the technique of the investigations themselves. Should they proceed, as Senator Ervin has planned them, from the bottom to the highest point they can reach, or should they, as Senator Gurney argues, go directly to the degree to which the President and his closest advisers are involved?

On the relationship between public investigation and trials there seems to be a reasonable agreement, that the people's right to know transcends the state's obligation to punish—that it is more important to study the sources, ramifications and meaning of the Watergate mess than to provide a coldly judicial atmosphere for the trial of those charged with actual breaches of the law.

But the course of the investigatory process is more complex. Those who want to bring out the boundaries of administrative guilt or innocence at the highest levels first contend that the present trend prolongs the crisis of the presidency, with crippling, or potentially damaging, effects on the major operations of government. Moreover, the Republicans who take this line charge the Democrats with trying to milk the scandals for political effect. And there is the rather obvious fact that the slow and orderly development of the case may produce public

boredom and thus inhibit the cleansing effect of the revelations by burying them in a mass of detail.

These arguments for speed in the inquiry cannot be dismissed lightly. But neither can the arguments on the other side. Watergate has come a long way from that tip of the iceberg which emerged in a bungled episode of breaking and entering. Issues have emerged, some of which have been more or less buried in American constitutional practice since the days of Thomas Jefferson and the Burr treason trial. It has also brought into question a mood regarding national security and the methods of insuring it that is at least as old as World War II, and that is deeply rooted in the conspiratorial atmosphere prevailing in a large part of the world—including, especially in the 1960s, the racial turmoil and youth movements of America.

All of this needs study and understanding, beyond the immediate impact on present-day men and institutions. If boredom blunts the instant effects, if there are delays in reaching agreements in foreign affairs, if there are raids on the dollar, this is part of the costly price America must pay for the variety of factors that culminated in Watergate. The United States has a tendency to jump to quick conclusions, to draw hasty assumptions from past mistakes, or what seemed to be mistakes: one can go back to the revolution against world involvement after World War I, or the fixations produced by the "loss of China." The Watergate investigation must be pressed quickly, but it must also be thorough. That thoroughness may not only give more facts—but time to think through the meaning of the facts.

Thirty-Five Years

West Germany and Czechoslovakia have finally agreed on a treaty to normalize their relations, another predictable step in the progress of détente in Central Europe, and in fact overshadowed by the agreements Bonn had previously reached with Moscow and Warsaw and with the East German regime. But to those of an older generation familiar with the tortured history and travail of the Czech and Slovak peoples these past 35 years, this new Bonn-Prague accord must stir many bitter memories.

The abnormal relations this new treaty proposed to end began in Munich. It was in September, 1938, that Hitler's skillful psychological and political warfare induced Britain and France to seek "peace in our time" at the expense of Czechoslovakia. Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier deceived themselves into believing that Hitler's territorial appetites could be satisfied by forcing Prague to surrender what was then called the Sudetenland to Germany.

That illusion did not last long. In a matter of months, Hitler had seized the Czech lands, fostered the creation of a puppet Slovak state and ended the existence of the democratic Czechoslovakia that Woodrow Wilson and

Thomas Masaryk had created after World War I. Having devoured Czechoslovakia, Hitler thought he would have no trouble sealing Poland—especially since he had won Stalin's cooperation by agreeing to share the Polish spoils—but he was wrong. Britain and France had now learned that Hitler's appetite was insatiable; and his invasion of Poland brought World War II.

All that was a long time ago, and in the intervening years the tensions born of the East-West cold war have overshadowed the grievances born of the betrayal in 1938. Just 25 years ago, internal subversion and Russian pressure converted Czechoslovakia to a Soviet satellite; two decades later, in 1968, Alexander Dubcek's forlorn hope that he could transform his country peacefully into a truly sovereign, once more democratic state was brusquely ended by a full-scale Soviet military invasion. Now that the heritage of Munich has been eradicated, Czechs and Slovaks may begin to hope that some day Moscow and Prague can also normalize their relations, as normalization is understood by nations enjoying genuine independence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Greece Uncrowned

The merest remnant of the once glamorous Greek monarchy was indeed an "obstacle" (as Athens is now saying) to the dubious political evolution envisaged by George Papadopoulos. It got in his way. However absent from the public eye these past years, the fact that the institutions of monarchy even existed at all served as an effluvia check to Mr. Papadopoulos's pretensions to national leadership. Whether or not the deposed King Constantine actually conspired in the uprising, the abortive naval mutiny of last week demonstrated that, so long as the monarchy survived, there was a focal point for the opposition.

Now, summarily, the colonial-turned-prime minister has abolished the monarchy altogether, proclaimed a republic and—need one be surprised?—named himself president.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Franco-American Summit

It is the first in a series of meetings this year whose purpose is to set transatlantic relations on a fresh course. It is important that the European community and the United States find ways of resolving the differences which at present divide them. If they fail, the outlook on defense, on trade, on monetary policy, for the alliance as a whole will be gloomy indeed.

Whatever Mr. Nixon's troubles at home... given the limitations he faces, in the context of Watergate, his response is to concentrate all the more intensively on foreign

policy. This has been the strength of Mr. Nixon's presidency and it looks like continuing that way.

"The Year of Europe," a somewhat doubtful concept for what, inescapably, must be a continuing relationship between the two sides of the Atlantic, is to be pursued. This much, at least, was reaffirmed at the Nixon-Pompidou meeting. It means that America's preoccupations with the Far East, though they remain a high priority, will not displace the immediate need to improve relations with her Western allies.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 4, 1898

NEW YORK—We are told to wait until the middle of next week for the most decisive blow delivered in the Spanish-American war. The Government pursues the even tenor of its ways and is preparing minute details for the coming attack on Santiago. Of course, when the movement is made it will be by an army of occupation as well as of invasion. Every preparation is being made for the success of the reconcentrados as well as for the destruction of the Spaniards.

Fifty Years Ago

June 4, 1923

BUFFALO—Ninety-seven passengers on a train en route from Toronto to Buffalo were held up at the Canadian border by immigration officials who refused admission to British subjects as the British quota for the month had been exhausted. Several Canadians were barred, including a girl en route to Rochester to be married to an American and a woman and two children en route to join her husband at Pittsburgh. It is understood that hitherto there has been no examination of Canadians entering this country.



Kissinger: 'Life Is Suffering'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—When one thing goes wrong for an administration, it often happens that things falter or fall apart in other fields as well, and this seems to be what is happening in Washington now. It is not only the Watergate, but the dollar crisis, the energy crisis, the constitutional crisis over Cambodia, and various other things that are now troubling a distracted and partly paralyzed Nixon administration. There is something eerie about the way Nixon's fortunes have plunged from spectacular success a few months ago to spectacular difficulties now, and it recalls the Spenglerian mood of a passage out of Henry Kissinger's Harvard thesis of almost a quarter of a century ago.

"Life is suffering," he wrote, "birth involves death. Transience is the fate of existence. No civilization has yet been permanent, no longing completely fulfilled. This is necessity, the fatality of history, the dilemma of mortality."

Things didn't go very well for Mr. Nixon with President Pompidou of France in Iceland. Maybe about as well as expected, but that isn't saying much. The French are suspicious that Mr. Nixon wants to deal primarily with a United Europe and this revives echoes of their Gaullist nationalism. Also, there seems to be no way to reassure Paris that the United States is not trying to make a deal with the Soviets for the reduction of American troops in Europe or that the American multinational companies are not trying to dominate the Common Market.

Nixon is determined to have a summit meeting of the heads of government in Europe this fall and for what he and Mr. Kissinger regard as good reason. They do not think the technicians can reach sound trade, monetary and arms agreements unless the heads of government reach some kind of political accommodation defining their common objectives. The Europeans tend to think it is the other way around; that the Big Boys should not meet until their sides have worked out the basic for trade, monetary and arms agreements. Besides, the thought of Nixon making what he calls "the grand tour" of Europe strikes them as a little regal and out of touch with Nixon's present low standing in the West of Europe.

Brezhnev's Visit

The next big foreign policy event for Nixon will be the visit of Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party chairman from Moscow, and the outlook for that one is a little dim too. The Russians are reminding their American friends that Nixon was able to get on the television from the Kremlin last year and tick off a number of specific agreements he had reached with Brezhnev and Kossygin.

It is now being suggested, and not very subtly either, that it would be pleasant if Brezhnev were able to do the same before he completes his American visit at the end of the month. The Russians would like this to include some kind of specific progress in the arms limitation talks, and the trade talks—specifically the granting to the U.S.S.R. of "most-favored-nation" status in trade. But here again the skeptical and even hostile attitude of some powerful members of Congress over the Watergate disclosure is leading some conservatives to fear that Nixon might make an unequalled arms deal with Brezhnev just to divert attention from Watergate. This is a highly unlikely development, but in the present mood of Washington, Nixon cannot be quite sure that he can get the support of the legislators for the sort of agreements he would like to make with the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the new Australian government is needing the President both about Watergate and the Cambodian bombing, and threatening a visit to Washington by the new Australian prime minister, with or without an invitation. Relations with Canada have been strained over economic and

oil pipeline differences, and they are not likely to improve soon when both governments are weak and the Nixon administration is being charged in the Watergate hearings with bugging the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

The China connection is holding fairly well for Nixon. New diplomatic emissaries are now established in both Washington and Peking, but further political or economic arrangements are likely to be very limited and slow. Nixon has too many problems on his agenda to risk any further break with the Chinese Nationalists, and all his troubles with Japan not only remain but are aggravated by the growing weakness of the Tanaka government in Tokyo.

Finally, the controversy over Henry Kissinger's agreement to allow the FBI to bug his own colleagues on the National Security Council has cast some doubt on his future. Kissinger watchers are now reading an interesting book called "Kissinger—Portrait of a Mind" by one of his former colleagues at Harvard, Stephen R. Graubard, now professor of history at Brown University. This presents Kissinger not so much as the tough negotiator but as a highly sensitive philosopher, not only as the analyst of Metternich and Castlereagh, but as the brooding student of Oswald Spengler, Arnold Toynbee and Immanuel Kant, on whom he wrote his Harvard thesis. And it was this highly sensitive Kissinger who reacted almost sorrowfully to the charges of his part in the bugging incidents.

No doubt this present mood of pessimism will pass as the administration gets deeper into the year's foreign policy agenda, but for now, it is fairly grim.

Prof. Graubard quotes Kissinger as saying: "No person can choose his age or the conditions of his time. The past may rob the present of much joy and much mystery. The generation of Buchenwald and the Siberian labor camps cannot talk with the same optimism as its fathers. The bills of Dante has been lost in our civilization."

Unfortunately for the Nixon administration, it is not the past that has robbed the present of its joy and mystery, but the present that has robbed the past of both its joy and mystery and even of many of its achievements.

The Non-Golden Fleece

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The U.S. government has one curious distinction. It is probably the only major democratic regime which exercises complete jurisdiction—particularly with regard to taxation and money matters—over its citizens residing abroad.

Many others maintain legal holds on their subjects in foreign lands—for example, in such realms as military service. But scarcely any tax their citizens residing out of country, as does the United States. The Philippines (whose legal system derives from ours) is the sole exception I have uncovered.

Moreover, the United States—by executive order dated July 20, 1963—prohibits all Americans, regardless of where they live, from acquiring or possessing gold coins, certificates or bullion. The only other democracy I can discover which forbids the purchase of gold is Japan.

The gold restriction is on a different philosophical level from the tax issue although linked by cause and effect. Americans abroad break U.S. law by dodging taxes or dealing in gold through secret Swiss accounts. Hence permits Washington to examine such accounts—but only if criminal actions are suspected. Tax and bullion violations aren't regarded as criminal by Switzerland.

Thus, on two money matters, the United States is old man out. Furthermore, American chambers of commerce, com-

panies and individuals overseas are alarmed by reports that Rep. Wilbur Mills now hopes to repeal the present exemption from taxes of \$20,000 to \$25,000 permitted Americans for foreign-earned income.

This exemption, in most instances, is applied to payment of direct taxes in the country of residence. The system of exemptions was first introduced in 1939, when the U.S. government's decision to tax its citizens residing abroad was also taken.

Before then, Congress spectively excluded bona fide foreign residents from taxation: "Not to encourage citizens to go abroad and to place them in an equal position with citizens of other countries going abroad who are not taxed by their own country."

Such encouragement was and is widely considered a boost for the U.S. export trade. Paris's American Chamber of Commerce has just produced a study claiming "the presence of Americans overseas enhances the export capabilities of the United States and thus works on behalf of improving our balance of payments."

Indirect Taxes

Among particular arguments added against the Mills idea is the contention that nonresident U.S. citizens receive few of the benefits financed by tax money at home, they pay sizable direct taxes abroad, and above

all they pay immense indirect taxes.

In France, for example, a resident American pays an income tax (direct) of 50 percent for earnings above \$16,400, according to the American chamber. The amount he pays in indirect French taxes is very high; France's major revenue source is the (indirect) value-added tax of between 20 percent and 33 percent.

This produces 62 percent of national tax receipts, compared with 5 percent in U.S. sales taxes. No formula has yet been discovered to avoid double taxation on such indirect taxes paid abroad.

These arguments are interesting, and come at least could be rebutted. Nevertheless, the salient aspect is philosophical. Why should the United States establish the habit of levying imposts on its citizens residing and earning abroad just at a period when America has become a global power and is seeking to expand its world markets? The entire question only became moot after the Marshall Plan and NATO had been born.

There is no ethical reason why Americans overseas should be permitted the advantage of dealing in gold which is refused to their co-citizens at home. However, U.S.-controlled multinational companies are expected—and indeed encouraged—to speculate in foreign currencies to improve stockholder earnings. A very high Washington official told me the treasurer of a corporation who failed to do this should be fired.

A partial check shows that Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, Belgium and Japan all refuse to apply a "global tax basis" to their citizens residing elsewhere. Among various reasons adduced are that such an attempt would be immoral, impractical or inapplicable.

As an American who has himself resided abroad over 30 years, I may rightly be suspected of having a personal interest in this question. I hope this hasn't influenced my conclusions. These are that the whole concept of a "global tax" is illogical and that residents of a country—regardless of citizenship—should pay only that country's taxes. The Mills proposal merely exacerbates the issue. In terms of what it seeks, it is not worth the candle.

Forecast

Many years ago, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American philosopher, clearly foresaw Watergate in two prescient statements:

1. "An organization is but the lengthened shadow of one man."
2. "There is no evil that does not have in it that which will ultimately destroy the evil."

HARRY W. SCHACHTER, Edgware, England.

Still Trying

In a letter to John Tyler 150 years ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "No experiment can be more interesting than that we are now trying, and which we trust will end in establishing the fact, that man may be governed by reason and truth."

The fact has not yet been established and yet there are men of reason and truth ready to serve our country. Take the money out of elections, the privileges out of holding office, reduce the pomp, and you will attract men of reason and truth. Now is the time to legislate towards that goal.

CAROL W. SCHWARZ, Paris.

Can Nixon Govern At The Scand

By Joseph K

WASHINGTON—Can a government govern despite a scandal? The answer seems yes, if he stops dreaming of heroic achievements, sticking to his personal goals on the big issues: the sharing of power, Congress which President Johnson and Sam Rayburn the last two years of his

Consider first the economic Nixon, working through the Secretary of the George Shultz, has tried his own personal rather than a national ideal machine. That strained consumer spend the silent majority; strains on parts of the budget that help D clients; and an absolute of controls on prices as

As a result, wholesale prices have gone out of it only a matter of the wages follow. When the boom will topple over serious recession.

Wage-Price Fr

Nobody can be certain right cure for all these—particularly at a time of gate jitters. But the step is to apply a freeze on wages and prices of the most thoughtful stone a Supreme Court. Mansfield and Rep. Mills—have suggested that last week, and if it dent only accepts their will be on top of a that could become truly

Consider next the n dealing with friends a which found expression in Mr. Nixon's meet French President Giscard d'Estaing in Iceland. Mr. chief foreign policy adviser Kissinger, has been talk a new Atlantic charter would link the United Japan and the countries ern Europe in a big deal all big deals.

The only trouble is material for a big deal is Nobody has figured out take the Japanese into and the Europeans are in a supreme symph defense and economic

So the best approach to let matters follow their course. Various secretaries fense would get together modernize security arrangements. Various secretaries of the would work out plans to monetary system. Traditions would get forward the Congress passes a new bill. Various people, in words, would make must any theoretical trying to treat a supreme symph the White House.

Lastly, there's the n dealing with the Oas which comes to a head w Secretary Leonid I. Bre the Soviet Union comes 1 month. Mr. Brezhnev is for American capital, machinery and grain.

Gaining Trade

In the past, Mr. Nixon Kissinger have wrong 1 Brezhnev various tradal uses to their clients; ticular they have used 1 ney's appetite for 1960 to make a deal that 1 survival of the 1961 Nguyen Van Thieu 1961 have some other 1 ed arrangement in mind Brezhnev trip.

But with Mr. Nixon's merable position because tergite, the sensible it him is to return to basic this country, and ind whole world, wants out-cow is the beginning of drawal of Soviet troops Central Europe which vi the United States to 1 commitments in 1961 Congress and espec 1 Mansfield have been 1 that all along. So by 1 himself with the 1 leaders, the President's potent position to win the Russians what we 1 been seeking all along 1 priority—arrangements a total troop withdrawal 1 rope.

In sum, the President's time to govern while the gate investigation goes. And there is no need through the hearings, urged by those who use a total cover-up.

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الحزب الشيوعي

Can Protestants Win Most Seats In Northern Local Elections

By Wire Dispatches
ST. JUNE 3.—Protestants have won most of the seats in Northern local elections while the vote was split between Catholic and Protestant nonsectarian parties.

Signed 6.1% Rise Oil Price

ST. JUNE 3 (Reuters).—The oil exporting nations agreed to a 6.1 percent increase in crude oil prices, bringing the total rise to 11.9 percent.

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peace to the province through nonsectarian politics.

The Alliance captured 63 seats, mostly, observers believed, with the help of Catholic voters who were willing to give the Alliance a chance. It seems to have failed to win many Protestants from their traditional voting patterns.

Other Protestants

Protestants, apart from the Unionist party, captured 82 seats. These candidates as well as many Unionists fear that Britain plans to sell them out to the overwhelming Catholic Irish Republic.

With only the postponed election of seven seats still to be decided, it appears that the Protestants will control 17 electoral districts, the Catholics three and the Alliance and independent members will hold the balance of power in the remaining six.

Independent candidates, most of them Protestants, won 18 seats. The Northern Ireland Labour party won 4 seats; the Nationalists, 3; the Republican Clubs, 7; the Republicans, 3; and the Ulster party, 6.

In Londonderry, where the present Irish troubles began four years ago with clashes between the police and civil rights marchers, the Catholic majority captured control of the city council for the first time.

Two bombs exploded yesterday in Londonderry, but no casualties were reported. Both blasts caused extensive damage to business premises.

Masked Gunmen

Meanwhile, two masked gunmen burst into a home in Belfast's Old Park district early today and machine-gunned a visiting Protestant man and woman to death, police said. Another Protestant woman was wounded in the arms and legs.

The death of a 35-year-old Roman Catholic man, found today hanging by his tie from railings in central Belfast, was being treated as murder, police said. They said he appeared to have been killed by sectarian assassins.

Friday night, soon after the voting began, three men, two of whom were Catholics and two Protestants, were killed.

The deaths, plus that of a British soldier wounded in a bomb blast three weeks ago, raised the fatality toll in almost four years of strife in Northern Ireland to 812.

Deadlock Broken

No sides, which had fallen into a deadlock in three rounds of talks, agreed on a formula for making oil price adjustments to count of further currency

ST. JUNE 3 (Reuters).—The oil exporting nations agreed to a 6.1 percent increase in crude oil prices, bringing the total rise to 11.9 percent.

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Each Jugen Zügen-tiefe Züge



CHES MATES—Hans Jochen Hecht (right) of West Berlin drinks a toast with former world champion Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union (left) and Sweden's Ulf Andersson after Hecht won the West German international chess tournament in Dortmund Saturday. Andersson took second place and Spassky third. All three posted same score and winner was picked by Sonneborn-Berger evaluation system.

Eastward Ho! In British and U.S. Migration

LONDON, June 3 (UPI).—More people emigrated from the United States to Britain in 1972 than went the other way, according to a report in the register's general Statistics Review.

About 32,200 Americans came to Britain to settle, compared with 14,600 Britons migrating to America. As for Canada, 13,490 Canadians who came here, were offset by 15,300 Britons emigrating to Canada.

More than 70,000 Britons migrated to Australia, 38,500 more than the number of Australians who migrated to Britain. Britain's net losses to South Africa and the Commonwealth, 13,300 and 10,400 respectively.

Argentine Getaway Reported

Hijackers Flee With \$50,000; Colombia Plane, Crew Safe

BUENOS AIRES, June 3 (AP).—After forcing a hijacked airliner to hopscotch across Latin America for about 60 hours, two young gunmen disappeared yesterday with \$50,000 paid to them by a Colombian airline.

The hijackers apparently were in a remote, thinly settled area of northern Argentina, near the Brazilian and Paraguayan borders. They had forced two pilots of the Colombian airliner to fly 15,000 miles, with stops every five or six hours to refuel, from Central America to Buenos Aires.

The four-engine turboprop Lockheed L-100 finally landed here early yesterday at Buenos Aires International Airport.

Capt. Hugo Molina, the exhausted pilot, told newsmen that the hijackers had left the SAM Airlines plane in Resistencia, Argentina, and made their getaway in a pickup truck left by authorities near the runway.

Capt. Molina said the hijackers had threatened to kill a stewardess held hostage if the truck was not provided, but it failed to explain why police did not chase the hijackers after they fled in the truck without hostages.

An afternoon newspaper, Cronica, said the hijackers claimed to be leftist guerrillas and threatened that fellow guerrillas back home would kill relatives of the airline's crew if the hijackers were not permitted to make a getaway.

SAM Airlines tentatively identified the hijackers as Guillermo Rivera, who boarded the plane on Wednesday in Cali, and Arlo Howard, who got on in Pereira. The airline was on a scheduled domestic flight in Colombia when the two men, wearing masks, seized the craft.

During the next three days, the hijackers did not remove their masks or sleep. They permitted most of the 80 passengers and crew to leave the airliner during refueling stops. Only three stewardesses, Capt. Molina, a co-pilot, and a flight engineer were aboard at the end of the ordeal yesterday morning.

Resistencia, 500 miles north of Buenos Aires in Argentina's poor and sparsely settled Chaco region, is near the Paraguayan and Brazilian borders. The airliner landed there for less than a minute on Friday night. News-men said police were not at the airport and no getaway vehicle was spotted.

Capt. Molina, who had been flying for more than 30 hours, then landed in Asuncion, Paraguay. The plane stayed for five minutes at the heavily guarded airport, then departed for Buenos Aires.

The Asuncion stop raised speculation that the hijackers might have departed there. Released passengers said in Bogota that the hijackers were well-behaved and polite. They were described as long-haired young men in their twenties, with South Argentine or Uruguayan accents.

The hijackers commandeered the plane en route from Cali to Medellin in Colombia. They demanded release of 140 alleged political prisoners in Colombia.

They offered the flight to Havana, but they immediately said no. Capt. Jorge Lucena, the pilot at the time, said.

Capt. Lucena was replaced by Capt. Molina in Aruba, in the Dutch West Indies, on Thursday night after the hijackers received \$50,000 from SAM Airlines.

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Capt. Lucena was replaced by Capt. Molina in Aruba, in the Dutch West Indies, on Thursday night after the hijackers received \$50,000 from SAM Airlines.

After taking off from Aruba twice and returning again, the plane flew to Guayaquil, Ecuador; Lima, Peru; Mendoza, Argentina; Resistencia, Asuncion and finally Buenos Aires.

The hijackers did not press their demand to free the prisoners refused. They then demanded \$200,000 but settled for \$50,000.

Asked about the airline's route, Capt. Molina said the hijackers had taken a map of South America, placed a finger almost anywhere and said, "Let's go there."

Soviet Attaché, Held For Theft, Quits Paris

PARIS, June 3 (AP).—The assistant air attaché at the Soviet Embassy, caught with electronic equipment taken from the Paris air show, left France Friday without being formally expelled, French officials reported yesterday.

The attaché, 45-year-old Lt. Col. Evgeny Mironkin, was arrested at the show Tuesday night while trying to walk off with a gyroscope and a piece of laser equipment from a French electronic navigation exhibit. He was questioned for several hours by French counterintelligence agents and then released when he claimed diplomatic immunity.

Soviet Embassy sources confirmed Col. Mironkin's departure but declined to make any other comment.

Two Sites Set For European Security Talk

3 Stages to Be Held In Helsinki, Geneva

HELSINKI, June 3 (Reuters).—The European security conference will be held in Helsinki and Geneva, delegates from 34 nations decided here yesterday.

The delegates to the preparatory talks finally settled their dispute over the location of the main conference, giving Finland the first and third stages and Switzerland the intermediate stage.

According to the plans, the three-stage conference should start at the foreign-minister level at the end of this month or early in July.

This would be followed by a stage involving commissions in September at the main conference, giving Finland the first and third stages and Switzerland the intermediate stage.

Conference sources said that the settlement of the location issue indicated that Western insistence on Geneva for the second stage had forced the Soviet Union to amend its demand that the entire conference be held in the Finnish capital.

But the return of the talks to Helsinki means that advocates of holding each stage of the conference in a separate capital were also forced to give way to the Helsinki-Geneva-Helsinki formula.

It has been suggested here that France wanted to be host to the final, possibly summit-level, meeting.

Problem of Geneva

The Helsinki talks—now more than a month old—are lasting longer than had been foreseen. Delegates now must try to iron out the last problems on a draft agenda for the main conference.

Military aspects of security appear to be the biggest barrier to agreement on an agenda. France is standing by its view that there must be no link between the Vienna talks on troop reductions in Central Europe and the political-security conference being planned here.

This view is vigorously opposed by the Yugoslavs and the Dutch, who see the linking of the military and political conferences as a vital element in any European security arrangement.

The security talks continued today with further discussion of procedural matters.

U.K. Correspondent Is Ousted by Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 3 (Reuters).—Kenya yesterday deported British journalist Philip Short, the correspondent here for the British Broadcasting Corp. and the Times of London.

No reason for the decision was published. Earlier this year, Mr. Short was deported from neighboring Uganda by the government of President Idi Amin.

Two weeks ago, he was attacked in a broadcast by Radio Uganda, which said he had helped distribute propaganda against Gen. Amin.

In the last month, a fleet of Japanese cars has appeared in Peking to augment the taxi fleet of vintage British Austins and Polish Wartasas. But fares have shot up and rides now are much more expensive in Peking than in most of the rest of Asia.

A double room at the city's National Minorities Hotel went up from 22 yuan (\$11.40) to 34 yuan (\$16.80). This is still less than in first-class hotels elsewhere, but then Peking's hotels are scarcely up to international standards.

Peking Hotel, Restaurant Prices Rise 50% for Foreign Community

PEKING, June 3 (Reuters).—Hotel guests in Peking and other Chinese cities were told this weekend that prices were increasing by 50 percent with immediate effect and that the cost of meals in restaurants was also going up by half.

A circular to embassies here also indicated that the price of accommodation for the resident foreign community at the seaside resort of Beitah, east of here, has doubled and in some cases tripled.

These price rises are part of an all-around increase in most services for foreigners in China and correspond to the drastic increases in most goods, especially antiques, at the recent Canton Trade Fair.

"China is less of a tourist attraction than it was," one diplomat said.

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Paul Defends His Pontificate At John XXIII Memorial Rite

VATICAN CITY, June 3 (AP).—Pope Paul VI yesterday attacked those who, he said, distort the thinking of his predecessor Pope John XXIII "as if he were the patron of protesters."

Pope Paul said that the Pontiff who set off a chain-reaction of renewal in the Roman Catholic Church was, in fact, "imbued with tradition." He spoke in a homily during a solemn mass in St. Peter's Basilica marking the 10th anniversary of Pope John's death.

Pope John died on June 3, 1963, after a 4 1/2-year reign. Many liberals in the church have often accused Pope Paul of slowing down or even stopping the pace of "aggiornamento," or updating, that his predecessor inaugurated. There have been some reports that Pope Paul, during his decade in office, has at times complained about the "burden" of taking over from Pope John.

Pope Paul turned the solemn commemoration service into a passionate defense of his policies.

Thirty cardinals, scores of bishops and diplomats and more than 20,000 persons attended the mass.

In the front rows of seats were Giuseppe Roncalli, 79, one of Pope John's surviving brothers, and two dozen nephews and grandnephews.

Pope Paul referred to the "affection which Pope John always showed to us and which, during the few and discreet contacts we had with him during his brief pontificate, appeared to us to be on his part purposely effusive and full of particular confidence and maybe of prophetic predilection."

He called for "correction" of the distortions which certain incautious and biased interpretations have attributed to him as if he were the patron of protesters, the Pope of liberation from the chains of tradition, the promoter of an arbitrary "aggiornamento" without pre-determined limits.

He described Pope John as a "most loyal servant of the church" who respected "the dogmatic commitment of the genuine and centenary doctrine of the church."

"Everything makes us think that he is already in the beatifying embrace of God," he said. But he called for prayers "in the case that, owing to the unfathomable judgment of God, the soul of Pope John may still need this suffrage of ours."

Pope Paul announced in 1965 that he was starting formal investigations by church officers toward the possible proclamation of John XXIII as a saint. He also announced a similar investigation for Pope Pius XII, who reigned from 1959 to 1963.

Ex-Politician Denies Bonn Bribe Report

BONN, June 3 (Reuters).—A former opposition member of parliament today denied allegations that he was bribed to vote against his party to save Chancellor Willy Brandt's left-liberal coalition government from being ousted in a vote of no confidence last year.

The denial followed press reports last week and today that the business manager of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, Karl Wiemann, had offered Christian Democratic party deputy Julius Steiner 250,000 marks for his vote.

In a secret ballot during a Bundestag budget debate on April 27, 1972, the opposition failed by 2 votes to topple Mr. Brandt's coalition.

Mr. Steiner admitted, in a statement to the weekly magazine Quick, which was released today, that he had cast a blank vote thus helping the government, but denied any financial motives.

Quick quoted him as saying he did not vote for his own party because he wanted to prevent its chairman, Rainer Barzel, from becoming chancellor.

Mr. Barzel, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor in November's general elections, last month resigned from his post as party floor leader.

Quick quoted Mr. Steiner as saying he had believed that if Mr. Barzel became chancellor it would have been "a national catastrophe."

A Social Democratic party spokesman said suggestions of a bribe were "absurd." Mr. Steiner, 48, who did not run for reelection, reportedly is abroad.

Der Spiegel and other publications reported that Mr. Steiner admitted that he was approached by East German agents, agreed to spy on his party for 3,000 marks a month and, after the first payment, informed West German agents of the contacts. He says they advised him to continue the contacts and not to advise his party of them.

The Interior Ministry said today that Mr. Steiner did not receive an order from the head office of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, but was directed from a local branch in Stuttgart, the capital of his home state of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

In another development, the anti-government Sunday newspaper Bild am Sonntag quoted another former deputy, Wilhelm Helms, 49, as saying he was offered 100,000 marks to vote against the April no-confidence motion.

Mr. Helms, who left the Free Democratic party of Mr. Brandt's coalition a few days before the vote and later switched to the opposition, was quoted as saying: "I found the offer so shocking that I did not want to talk about it at that time. I did not want to put parliament in a bad light. But before a parliamentary committee... the truth will come out and then I shall also name names."

Mr. Helms, who was not re-elected, would not say who had made the offer.

IN BRUSSELS

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John de Meil

HOUSTON, June 3 (NYT).—John de Meil, 68, a well-known art patron and collector, died at his home here Friday after a long illness. He lived also in Paris and New York.

Mr. de Meil was chairman of the board of Schlumberger, Ltd., an electronics concern specializing in oil-exploration equipment, until his retirement in 1969.

He had served since 1962 as a trustee of the Museum of Modern Art, an institution to which he had frequently given or lent works of art.

Dr. Paul White

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 3 (NYT).—Dr. Paul White, 77, composer, conductor, violinist and former teacher at the Eastman School of Music, died Friday at his home in suburban Henrietta.

Dr. White was one of the first musicians brought to Rochester by George Eastman, founder of the Eastman Kodak Co., when Mr. Eastman organized the Rochester Civic Orchestra in 1923. Dr. White later served as its conductor.

He had been a guest conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic, New York Philharmonic, Cincinnati Symphony and Boston Pops orchestras. His compositions included "Pagan Festival," an over-

Haralambi Traikov

SOFIA, June 3 (UPI).—Bulgarian Minister of Information and Communications Haralambi Traikov, 48, died yesterday in a traffic accident here, the national news agency, BTA, said.

Mr. Traikov became minister in July, 1971.

Vienna Mayor Quitting

VIENNA, June 3 (Reuters).—The Socialist mayor of Vienna, Felix Slavik, 61, announced yesterday that he was resigning on the grounds that he lacked the confidence of the city's powerful Socialist party organization.

Link in NATO Defense Chain May Be Cod War Casualty

By Bernard D. Nossiter

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (WP).—The cod, a blue-eyed, yellow-green fish which is about three feet long and 30 pounds fully grown, is threatening to punch a 480-mile hole in the NATO defense chain against Russia's nuclear-armed submarines.

This strange state of affairs has been brought about by two stubborn sets of people. One is the 210,000 Icelanders. Their comfortable living standards, among the highest in Europe, depend on the cod nibbling at plankton, 1,300 feet below the water's surface on Iceland's coastal shelf. The other is 5,200 British fishermen, mostly tough-minded Yorkshiremen, whose high wages and profits flow in considerable measure from the same fish.

The quarrel would be a parochial dispute except for the fact that the NATO base run by the U.S. Navy at nearby Keflavik is uniquely positioned to watch Soviet subs moving from Murmansk across the North Atlantic. Iceland reluctantly admitted the foreign forces during the Korean War, in 1951. The nation's coalition government is committed to sending the Americans home by 1975. It intends to start the procedural clock ticking toward this end by the end of June.

Trawlers Protected

In the eyes of even the most pro-NATO Icelanders, the process may well be irreversible unless Britain pulls out the three frigates it has sent to protect its trawlers from Iceland's aggressive coast guard cutters.

The battle for fish around this remote and barren island is an old story. Over brandy and cigars, Halldor Laxness, Iceland's Nobel Prize-winning novelist, smiles and tells a visiting reporter:

"We have been fighting the British over fish for several hundred years. In the 15th century, Englishmen came and murdered our governor. There was war for 22 years. The governor's widow was a strong-minded woman and she led a party that killed all the Englishmen they could find on the island."

Iceland's passion is simple to understand. The island is a lunar landscape of volcanic rock and hills, without many trees or

much in the way of mineral resources. Only 1 percent of the soil is farmed. Nevertheless, income per capita is \$2,800 a year, higher than Britain's, and Iceland's rate of home ownership, book buying and newspaper reading is the highest in the world.

Fish Is Exported

"The sea is our wealth," Mr. Laxness says. Four-fifths of Iceland's exports are fish, exports that earn Iceland the foreign exchange to buy everything the country cannot grow or make itself.

There are great untapped power resources here, hot springs and water, and Iceland belatedly has recognized it must bring in factories to exploit this asset. But some economists think fish will account for more than half the nation's exports for at least 10 years.

Today's technology poses a mortal danger to the fish. Modern trawlers, with sonar which can spot a single cod 1,500 feet down, and with increasingly efficient nets, are sweeping the waters clean.

Jacob Jakobsson, a biologist at the Marine Research Institute here, gloomily estimated that Icelandic and foreign fishermen are catching 70 percent of the mature cod in Iceland's waters. These are the six and the 7-year-olds, capable of spawning.

Twenty-five years ago, the average age of the cod caught was 11. That meant it could spawn four or five times in its life. The average, which has fallen to 7 years, allows only one spawning.

"If we continue as we have done," Mr. Jakobsson warns, "there is imminent danger that the cod stocks of Iceland will be depleted and fishing will collapse in the very near future."

A few years after gaining independence from Denmark in 1944, Iceland began enlarging the waters over which it claimed exclusive fishing rights. It tore up the three-mile limit Denmark had agreed upon with Britain—a deal made behind our backs," Mr. Laxness says, "so Denmark could sell pork to England—and pushed it out to four miles.

In the 1950s, Iceland demanded a 12-mile zone and that led to an earlier cod war with Britain. Then, as now, British frigates came to the help of harassed British trawlers, and the

struggle lasted nearly three years. In 1961, Britain finally agreed to Iceland's 12-mile claim. But the accord provided no way for either side to end it, a crucial feature of the current dispute.

Instead, it said only that any argument would be brought to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Ten years later, Iceland's government announced that it was scrapping the agreement and expanding its waters to a 50-mile belt around the island, roughly the area of the country's undersea continental shelf. Iceland argues that the 12-mile deal was made "under duress," under the threat of British warships. Moreover, it argues, Britain and other nations claim all more than 100 miles from their shores, so Iceland can claim the fish that feed on its shelf.

After Iceland announced its new limit, Britain went to The Hague court, which ruled that Britain should limit its catch off Iceland to 170,000 tons a year—it had been as high as 200,000—until a forthcoming international conference established a uniform rule of the sea.

Court Ignored

Iceland has refused to recognize the court's jurisdiction over a matter it regards as life and death. Since September, its five coast guard cutters, the entire Icelandic "Navy," have been trying to drive the Yorkshire trawlers out of the 50-mile zone.

In mid-May, the British trawlersmen backed their government into a corner. They left the fishing grounds and declared they would not return without the Royal Navy's protection.

Prime Minister Edward Heath was keenly aware that dispatching naval ships would make Britain look like a bully in the eyes of the world. But, with the enthusiastic backing of both major political parties, London gave in to the trawlersmen's demands.

The three frigates, equipped with torpedo-destroying helicopters, faster and far more heavily armed than the Icelandic cutters, moved in on May 19. Until then, Iceland and Britain had been trying to settle the quarrel at the bargaining table. They have been seeking a new agreement to curb Britain's catch until the international con-



Iceland's Premier Olafur Johannesson. Uneasy coalition contributes to deadlock on fishing.

ference, due to begin in Chile next year, fixes sea limits for all countries.

After five weary hours of bargaining, the differences were sharply narrowed. Iceland wants Britain to limit its yearly catch to 117,000 tons; Britain proposes 145,000, well under The Hague court award.

In monetary terms, the gap is a trifle, a difference of about \$12 million. The British, moreover, have hinted strongly that a deal could be struck at close to 130,000 tons, less than \$7 million from Iceland's last offer.

But the British frigates have brought the bargaining to a halt. "While British warships are inside our 50-mile zone, we will not negotiate," says Einar Agustsson, Iceland's solid foreign minister.

Contributing to the deadlock is Iceland's domestic politics. Premier Olafur Johannesson's government holds only 32 of the 60 seats in the Althing, the Icelandic parliament, and it is an uneasy coalition of three parties.

Split Over NATO

All three are pledged to remove U.S. forces from the Keflavik base. But two of the groupings, including Premier Johannesson's, favor Iceland's continued membership in NATO.

They claim the base could be operated for the alliance by Icelanders.

The crucial third party, the People's Alliance, has 10 of the government's 32 seats. It is determinedly leftist and wants neutral Iceland with membership in no bloc. Its most important figure is a cheerful, white-haired ex-Communist, Ludvig Josefsson, the minister of fisheries. In British eyes, he is the villain of the piece.

Conservative Icelanders, too, think Mr. Josefsson is deliberately blocking a settlement of the fishing quarrel to inflame public opinion against a NATO ally and speed Iceland's departure from the alliance.

"It is really a bad thing how people are mixing these issues together," Mr. Josefsson retorts. "Fish mean more to us than a base."

He says that he wants both to reach an agreement with London and to close down Keflavik. Foreign Minister Agustsson, who does want to keep Iceland in NATO, says that Mr. Josefsson's party "is gaining ground."

On May 24, more than 10,000 Icelanders, a huge throng in this small country, turned out in the streets of Reykjavik to denounce British "aggression." Some then went on to stone the British Embassy, breaking every window in the building while the police stood by and watched.

Some of the stones were really symbolically aimed at Keflavik, 30 miles away, a base which even some critics of the military acknowledge has a special importance. It is a link in a chain of NATO installations watching Soviet ships from continental Europe to Canada.

Its closure would open a 450-mile gap between bases on the east coast of Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Plugging the Gap

The gap could be plugged, by picket ships at sea equipped with radar and by extra squadrons of Orion planes, specialists in anti-submarine war, flying from Greenland.

The single squadron of Orions based at Keflavik, however, can search the seas for nine flying hours in a 10-hour mission. Those coming from Greenland could spend only two hours on the watch. Moreover, sea-based radar on ships is far more subject to failure than Keflavik's land-based devices.

The Icelandic government insists that the fishing fight and the British frigates are an issue separate from the base. But nobody takes this very seriously, nor do the NATO allies credit Foreign Minister Agustsson's suggestion that Icelanders could operate the base alone.

Iceland has no military and even regards its coast guard gunboats as police vessels. The NATO nations say they would not trust Icelandic civilians, some more sympathetic to the East than the West, to man so sensitive an installation.

But the prospects of holding the base for NATO shrink each day that the cod fight remains so tense, and no early resolution of that dispute is in sight.

Even SALT Negotiators Kept In Dark by Kissinger, Nixon

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (WP).—An extraordinary glimpse into the negotiating tactics of the Nixon administration, apparently predicated on the proposition that secrecy must be maintained at all costs, is provided in a newly published account of the strategic arms limitation talks.

According to this account, Henry A. Kissinger, presidential national security adviser, worked out some of the complicated political and mathematical equations of the nuclear arms race behind the backs of his own negotiators. As a result, the Russians sitting across the green table in Vienna and Helsinki often knew more about what was going on than the American diplomats and military officials who were supposed to strike a deal.

The tactics at SALT were similar to those used in the Vietnam negotiations. In that case Kissinger met secretly with North Vietnam's chief official, Le Duc Tho, while the American negotiator—for a long period of time Philip C. Habib—was kept in ignorance about the secret level of discussions.

It was a pattern, according to one former official, that became characteristic of the diplomacy of this administration.

Complete Account

In his book, "Cold Dawn, the Story of SALT," John Newhouse gives the most complete account to date of the negotiations leading up to the agreements signed at the Moscow summit meeting a year ago.

The Newhouse account is studied with reverence by secret documents and conversations, complete with numbers and dates, indicating governmental leaks far more extensive, even than those that occurred during the talks, and which the author says engendered "rage" throughout the American government.

Mr. Newhouse provides an extensive account of the so-called "back channel" exchanges, between Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly F. Dobrynin and between President Nixon and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. Referring to correspondence between the latter two, Mr. Newhouse

wrote: "Even after the breakthrough in May, senior members of the administration were not permitted to see it unless they had an absolute need, as in the case of Gerald Smith." Mr. Smith was the chief U.S. arms limitation negotiator.

But even Mr. Smith often had to guess what was going on. According to Mr. Newhouse, the Soviet negotiator, Vladimir Semenov, knew immediately that a proposal presented on March 26, 1971, for the Soviet Union, by Mr. Smith, allowing the United States four anti-ballistic missile sites to one was "a negotiating ploy." Said Mr. Newhouse: "Like Smith, who had been kept in the dark, he (Semenov) was informed of the back-channel Kissinger-Dobrynin talks, the focus of the real action." Mr. Newhouse wrote that a little later the back channel was flooded with activity.

On the Phone

"Kissinger and Dobrynin were not negotiating. They often met in Kissinger's office, and they had innumerable telephone conversations." At this point, Mr. Newhouse said, for reasons nobody in Washington understands, the Soviet delegation suddenly jumped into the act. Mr. Semenov dined with Mr. Smith in Vienna on May 4 and, speaking from a written brief, noted that Mr. Smith had raised the issue of a joint freeze on ICBMs. Mr. Smith replied that he had not raised any such issue and knew nothing about it. "That was true," Mr. Newhouse wrote.

What had happened was that Mr. Semenov was referring to negotiations in the "back channel" between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Dobrynin. Nobody among the Americans ever knew how much Mr. Semenov was informed, Mr. Newhouse wrote. But clearly he was better briefed about that channel than was Mr. Smith. Nor was anyone quite clear on whether the moves by Mr. Semenov were a reflection of an intra-Kremlin debate involving rivalry between Mr. Semenov and Mr. Dobrynin. At issue was the problem of linking some offensive weapons limits to an agreement to limit anti-ballistic missile systems. According to Mr. New-

house, "Kissinger and Semenov were now feverishly exchanging an exchange of ideas between Nixon and Kissinger as a joint U.S.-U.S. movement."

The Main Event

Driving home the subtext of the negotiating team, Newhouse wrote: "Smith immediately instructed in Washington. This was time to risk allowing signals in Vienna to the back-channel negot main event, as it were."

When the delegation to Vienna, the officials got "a strong whiff of happening in the back as Mr. Newhouse said, their Russian colleagues."

Throughout the New count are examples of U.S. negotiating team in the dark, and how occasionally provided back positions for fear he leaked to the press.

Secrecy, while a major motive for its channel, was not the according to Mr. New the Nixon-Kissinger a plomacy the back ch helped control burea fighting that is a nat pinment of a negotia sues as fundamental strategic arms.

Mr. Newhouse quot paper by Mr. Kissinger before he became the national security adviser for keeping it to small groups." Mr. wrote, "is that when dies are so unwieldy their internal morale serious problem, an decision may be fought means, such as leaks to or congressional commit the only way to get c is to include from the the decision those who retically charged with it out."

In Mr. Newhouse's vi was well served by Kissinger system. . . channel is a good plac ing with rival powers, he added that allies, i crats, resent being left

Invasion of Seaweed From Japan

Ecological Battle on English Channel I

LONDON (UPI).—Britons re-labeled a Japanese invasion of the Isle of Wight this weekend. No international protests are expected. The invading force was seaweed.

The seaweed—sargassum muticum from Japan—menaced the pleasure of fishermen, yachtsmen and vacationists around the English Channel island, and most of its oyster beds. But a team of 15 scientists and

students from Portsmouth Polytechnic Institute trundled three tons of the stuff off the island's Bembridge Beach.

"Mopping up continues but we think we have it licked," said their leader, biologist Gareth Jones.

Worldwide Menace

The Japanese seaweed has been spreading fast and threatening

the seashores of the v Jones said.

After it established be from British Columbia fornia, American studi ed their British colleag danger early this year.

For it not only takes native seaweeds, it smother beds.

Its fronds, over a 3 entangle and tear fist break fishing lines, w selves around the pre small boats and give a odor when washed up o

Primed by the warni mouth polytechnic located the first in Bembridge.

Will Remain Vi

Mr. Jones said that would remain on s fresh invasions.

Overlooked spee equivalent of seedling-thick and fast this m of seaweed.

Mr. Jones theorized Japanese seaweed got to fish Channel with a of of oysters. Flow, from Columbia for restoring oyster beds.

German Air Traff

FRANKFURT, June ters).—Air traffic in many returned to n today despite a sig fight controllers ad rises. However, Luftbat to start operating a flight schedule tomorrow in four flights of the slowdown conditions



Gen. Jeanne M. Holm

ceremony by acting Air Force Secretary Richard J. Borda and the Air Force vice-chief of staff, Gen. Horace M. Wade, who kissed her.

U.S. Military Service Raises First Woman to 2-Star Rank

WASHINGTON, (UPI).—With a kiss on the lips from a fellow general, Jeanne M. Holm became an Air Force major general Friday, the first two-star woman general in U.S. military history.

Gen. Holm, 51, began her military career in 1942 as a truck driver in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and was commissioned as an officer the following year. She now is director of the Air Force Personnel Council and presides over six boards that handle Air Force personnel matters.

She is among seven women who have gained the rank of general or admiral since the Army shattered tradition three years ago by naming Elizabeth F. Holtzman and Lillian Dunlap as brigadier generals. Both are now retired.

But of the seven, Gen. Holm is the only one to hold a command outside an armed services nursing corps or women's branch.

Two Silver Stars were pinned on her shoulders at a Pentagon

U.S. Park Service to Conduct Tours of Infamous Alcatraz

SAN FRANCISCO (AP).—"And that was Al Capone's cell, up there at the end, on the second tier."

The tour director was pointing to a steel cubicle where the late crime czar of Chicago spent his years on Alcatraz, island home for 1,575 federal convicts over a period of 28 years.

The prison was closed in 1962, and the National Park Service, current overseer of the abandoned installation, plans to start public tours Nov. 1. The plan was adopted after the agency received thousands of requests from people curious to see the notorious penitentiary.

Behind the bars, locks, steel doors and gun walls slide slides some of the elite of American

crime. In addition to Capone, there were Basil (the Owl) gang-bart, Ted Kalle, Roger Touhy's triggerman, and Creepy Earle, gunman, kidnapper and graduate of Ma Barker's Midwestern gang of the 1930s.

Rough Waters

Reporters given a preview tour yesterday approached "The Rock" in San Francisco Bay from the west side, 2 1/2 miles from the Golden Gate Bridge. Swift currents swirling around the rocky island, generating powerful surges on the shore that were a deterrent to escape.

A rusty-legged guard tower once bristled with guns, dominates the area. High alert, most of the windows are broken out. Lengths of broken railing protrude.

up sharply, past service buildings stripped of anything usable and strewn with trash.

The island is nearly choked with the wild growths of flowers, shrubs, grasses and trees planted over the years by the Army and later the families of guards who watched over the Alcatraz convicts. A greenhouse sits on a cliff nearly overgrown with weeds and has a magnificent view of the San Francisco skyline.

On the road which leads to the main prison building, a steel door lies flat near a small building. Someone had chalked an inscription: "Mortuary. You stab 'em. We stab 'em."

25 Tried to Escape

Each celling in the cell areas measures nine by five feet and

is seven feet high. In others had a folding chair.

From this prison at inmates tried to escape, shot to death and at were recaptured before it into the water. In 1 Paul Scott, a Kentucky made it all the way to the first ever to have "He was recaptured."

Tour director David park ranger, said that reluctant to point out where famous prisoners have lived for fear of eeing their relatives. But put away because he li Internal Revenue Service special case. "3" th Scarboro's cell, he said.

Mr. Ames said that of the public tours will d whether this relic of a "crime history will stand

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Martini & Rossi
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Parliamentary Stalemate Continues

Negotiators in Japan Assessing, Undercuts Tanaka

By Richard Halloran

(NYT)—Japan's opposition parties, led by the Liberal Democratic Party, spent the week to have achieved what they had hoped to achieve: bringing down the government of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

The aggressive political tactics of the opposition have delayed the passage of other bills, such as the government's plan to increase the size of the cabinet and the resignation of two cabinet members.

It has not yet become clear whether the opposition will be able to bring down the government, although it clearly is a possibility. He still commands a majority in the lower house, but his own party is riven with factional fighting and thus unable to act as a unit.

However, the opposition has made it clear that it is not willing to enter into a coalition with the government. The opposition has made it clear that it is not willing to enter into a coalition with the government.

At the end of April, they Mr. Tanaka to cancel his visit to the United States, which was being planned for the summer.

They protested vigorously that the government was to improve relations with the United States by injecting the issue into politics.

It is a potent argument that the opposition has made it clear that it is not willing to enter into a coalition with the government.

of them, a state senator Kelsey Friend from Pike County collected more than \$24 in legal fees from black-lung cases in the last 26 months.

At least three coal-county have topped \$1 million in the last two years and at least one exceeded \$100,000 in the last year.

John Erlenborn, R., Ill., a frequently criticized black-lung program, put the issue to a vote.

He said that he was not aware of the fact that the state of Kentucky was not paying for the black-lung program.

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here, where the emperor is constitutionally a ceremonial symbol of the state, as memories of the military use of the emperor before and during World War II are still strong.

In mid-May, the opposition forced Mr. Tanaka to give up a major election reform bill by boycotting the parliament and by sending their supporters into the streets in demonstrations.

The opposition, in which the Communists are generally believed to be the guiding force, accused the speaker of the lower house, Umechi Naka-mura, of having deceived them in negotiations to "normalize" the parliamentary proceedings.

Then they turned on the director general of the self-defense agency, Kakichi Maruyama, and successfully demanded his dismissal. They said that his report to the press on his audience with the emperor represented an attempt to use the emperor's name for political ends.

In both cases, Mr. Tanaka intervened, but he was unable to prevent the opposition from submitting motions of nonconfidence, as is the usual practice in Western parliaments.

That procedure is little used here, where parliamentary government is still in its adolescent years and major decisions are made by consensus.

At week's end, the opposition was still at a standstill as the wrangling continued. The opposition has taken aim at two important defense bills and has questioned the role of the emperor.

It has demanded government explanations before the members return to parliamentary deliberations.

What has happened, in effect, is that Mr. Tanaka has handed the left a veto—a veto that it is increasingly happy to use.

The question in the office is whether the opposition will try to prevent Mr. Tanaka from going to Washington at the end of July to meet with President Nixon as scheduled.

Opposition leaders already have suggested they would do so in line with their continuing effort to disrupt Japan's alliance with the United States.

Mr. Brandt is expected to explain to Premier Golda Meir and other Israeli leaders West Germany's "neutrality" in the Middle East conflict. The word, however, probably has different meanings to the two parties.

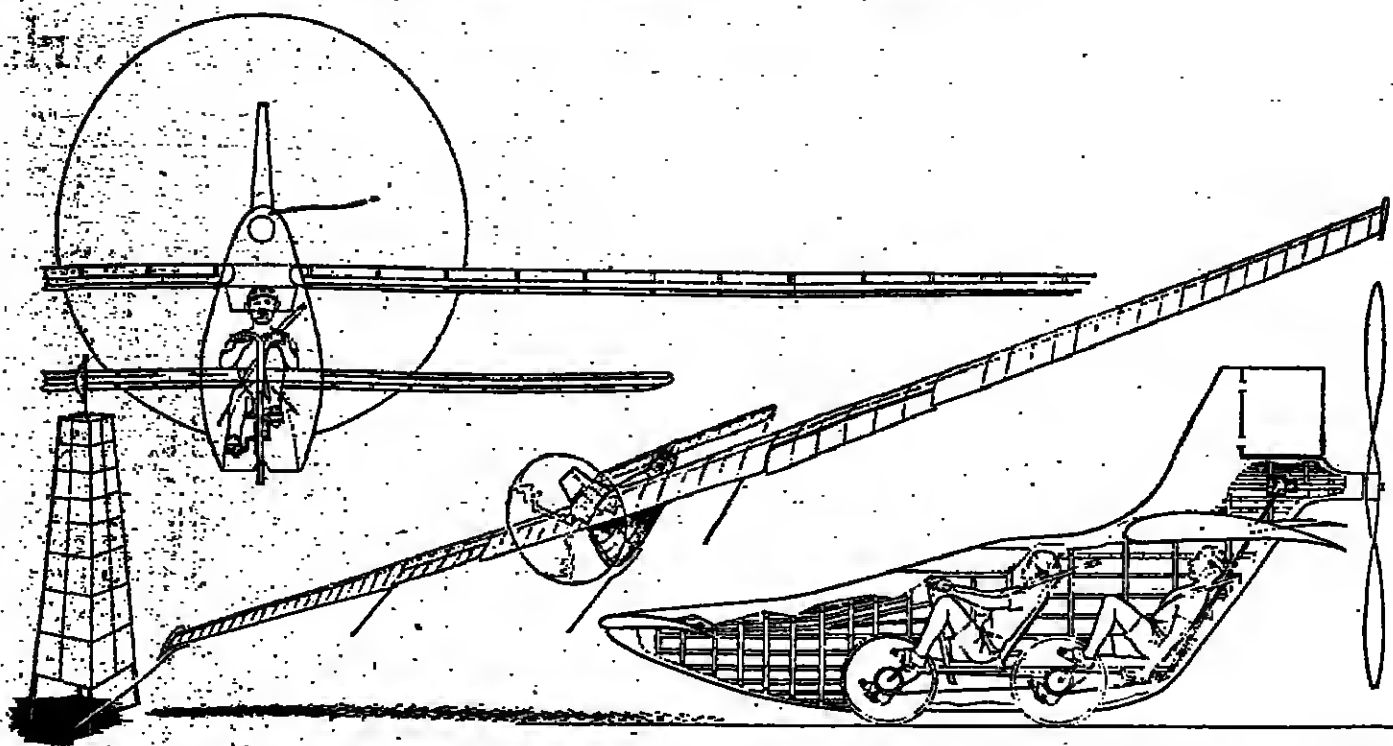
Indicated by Israeli anger over what they termed German "surrender" to Arab terrorists last October following the Munich massacre.

Thus, despite his own impeccable anti-Nazi credentials, there are fears that Mr. Brandt's visit will spark anti-German demonstrations. Security for this visit is expected to be unusually heavy.

The overwhelming majority of Israelis—native-born or of North African origin—probably never saw a skunktrooper or the swastika fluttering from a flagpole.

The late premier Levi Eshkol once declared: "Behind us lies suffering for which there can be no atonement, which cannot be obliterated from the consciousness of this generation."

Even among those who will not demonstrate, there is a feeling of unease over Mr. Brandt's visit.



FLYCYCLE—Artist's concept of man-powered plane being developed at Northrop Institute of Technology.

Pedal-Pushers Are High on Hope

Man Accelerates Efforts to Fly by Own Power

By Marvin Miles

INGLEWOOD, Calif.—Icarus started it when he escaped from Crete with artificial wings and flew too close to the sun. The heat melted the wax that fastened his wings and he plunged into the Aegean Sea.

It Icarus—or his father, Daedalus, who fashioned the wings—had known something about aerodynamics, the nature of muscular energy, he might have made it.

As it is, he is listed—in Greek mythology, at least—as the first person to try man-powered flight. And if he flapped aloft today he could win \$50,000 in a few minutes by earning the "most efficient" prize of 10 feet and negotiating a one-mile, figure-eight course, without touching the earth.

Henry Kremer, a British industrialist, has offered an international prize recently donated for "pure, man-powered flight," since 1967, but to date no man-powered plane has been able to complete the course.

Design groups in several countries have taken up the challenge. These include a team at the Northrop Institute of Technology here where a fragile, long-winged plane called the Flycycle will be built soon.

Da Vinci Concept One of the first to consider the mechanical possibilities of human flight was Leonardo da Vinci, starting about 1488. Da Vinci studied bird flight painstakingly, and diagrammed

many proposed systems for manipulating wings until he realized after 16 years of work that man simply could not achieve the speed and power of birds in this manner.

The development of gliders has moved to special designs for the delicate balance of weight and lift, thrust and drag that may permit men to take off and cruise on their own, independent of engines, tow planes and the atmospheric assist of updrafts.

But the engineering task is by no means easy," says Dr. Johann Arbocz, associate professor of aeronautics at Northrop. "In fact it's quite marginal all the way."

The Northrop team's foremost U.S. competition for the Kremer prize is a biplane resembling an early Wright brothers craft recently completed by students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Arbocz doesn't appear troubled that the MIT plane is being prepared for flights this summer, while construction of the Northrop entry won't start for a month or so.

Nor does he seem concerned that half a dozen possible countries have already flown in Britain and Japan, including the British Jupiter monoplane, which holds an official record of 1,171 yards and an unofficial mark of 1,358 yards in 2 minutes, 18 seconds.

These flights, he points out, were all made in a straight line and no entry yet has managed the turns required in the Kremer competition.

"Climbing and cruising straightaway is difficult enough," he explains, "but turning is the real crux—with slow speed and the 10-foot-ground clearance."

The British officials of the Royal Aeronautical Society and the Royal Aero Club," he adds, "really knew what they were doing when they set up conditions for the competition."

Entries must be heavier than air, without any gas lift and no devices for storing energy and no system for jettisoning any part of the aircraft during the trials.

Fights must be made in a wind of no more than 10 knots, and altitude must be at least 10 feet at both the start and finish of the mile-long, figure-eight course.

Between the start and the finish, however, altitude is unrestricted and the aircraft may skim within inches of the earth as long as it remains in continuous flight.

Northrop's Flycycle, as it has evolved in two years of design by a series of classes, will weigh no more than 375 pounds—125 pounds for the craft itself and no more than 150 pounds for each of two crew members.

It will have a main wing 84 feet long, weighing no more than 70 pounds; a short, enclosed fuselage with a forward (canard) wing spanning about 30 feet and movable for balance and control, and a high vertical fin at the tail will support the housing for a 9-foot 5-pound pusher propeller. The crew will ride in tandem, each pedaling a bicycle wheel that will transmit geared power

to turn the propeller and also help accelerate the Flycycle during the ground run for takeoff. (One ground crewman will be permitted to stabilize the ship at wingtip on takeoff.)

All aircraft in the Kremer competition, it is expected, will use pedal power—the steadiest, most flexible means of utilizing muscular energy—although hand-cranking may be used simultaneously in some entries for brief bursts of power.

In considering the number of crewmen—among the infinite decisions involved in the design problem—the Northrop team decided on two cyclists, although two men will not double the power of one.

Pedaling at an optimum 60 revolutions per minute, for greatest efficiency, two men can produce about six-tenths of one horsepower—compared with four-tenths for one man—and turn the propeller at a steady 180 rpm, Dr. Arbocz says. Speed would be 17 to 20 miles per hour.

Holding a craft at the best attitude for effective minimum power output requires intense concentration, pilots have found, and it is most difficult, at the same time, to exert the physical effort required to develop steady propeller thrust.

Since, while both crewmen in the Flycycle will pedal to develop power, the forward man's primary responsibility will be flying the machine, while the aft man will concentrate entirely on cycling.

Asked about her case two weeks ago, an official spokesman for the government said the police had recently discovered documents "proving that she had direct liaison with the Communists" and reaffirmed that she will be "turned over to the other side" if released.

Dean Sovern's letter, which her husband said came as a surprise to the family, did not mention her imprisonment directly, nor did it say why the offer was being made at this time. But it suggested that her reply could be made through the U.S. Embassy, "which has been informed of my message to you and which will, I am confident, assist in procuring the necessary travel documents and the like."

A photocopy of her handwritten reply, in English, was made available by her husband. She accepted the offer, praising it as a sign of "the Columbia University spirit and tradition." She said she would ask the American Embassy for "all needed arrangements, as well as formalities and travel documents."

American officials are reliably reported to have made informal representations to the Saigon government about her case, as they have about others of questionable legal validity.

In terms of direct action, however, informed sources said, the embassy is not prepared to do anything more than grant Mrs. Thanh a visa if she wins her freedom and obtains a passport. This position would be communicated to Columbia. If the university made a direct appeal for intervention, sources said.

Her husband said in a brief interview last week that he visits her in prison twice a week but expressed only slim hope that she would be released, let alone granted permission to travel to the United States.

He said that he had urged her to give up her hunger strike as useless, but he said that she was determined to carry it on.

away is difficult enough," he explains, "but turning is the real crux—with slow speed and the 10-foot-ground clearance."

The British officials of the Royal Aeronautical Society and the Royal Aero Club," he adds, "really knew what they were doing when they set up conditions for the competition."

Entries must be heavier than air, without any gas lift and no devices for storing energy and no system for jettisoning any part of the aircraft during the trials.

Fights must be made in a wind of no more than 10 knots, and altitude must be at least 10 feet at both the start and finish of the mile-long, figure-eight course.

Between the start and the finish, however, altitude is unrestricted and the aircraft may skim within inches of the earth as long as it remains in continuous flight.

Northrop's Flycycle, as it has evolved in two years of design by a series of classes, will weigh no more than 375 pounds—125 pounds for the craft itself and no more than 150 pounds for each of two crew members.

It will have a main wing 84 feet long, weighing no more than 70 pounds; a short, enclosed fuselage with a forward (canard) wing spanning about 30 feet and movable for balance and control, and a high vertical fin at the tail will support the housing for a 9-foot 5-pound pusher propeller. The crew will ride in tandem, each pedaling a bicycle wheel that will transmit geared power

to turn the propeller and also help accelerate the Flycycle during the ground run for takeoff. (One ground crewman will be permitted to stabilize the ship at wingtip on takeoff.)

All aircraft in the Kremer competition, it is expected, will use pedal power—the steadiest, most flexible means of utilizing muscular energy—although hand-cranking may be used simultaneously in some entries for brief bursts of power.

In considering the number of crewmen—among the infinite decisions involved in the design problem—the Northrop team decided on two cyclists, although two men will not double the power of one.

Pedaling at an optimum 60 revolutions per minute, for greatest efficiency, two men can produce about six-tenths of one horsepower—compared with four-tenths for one man—and turn the propeller at a steady 180 rpm, Dr. Arbocz says. Speed would be 17 to 20 miles per hour.

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Since, while both crewmen in the Flycycle will pedal to develop power, the forward man's primary responsibility will be flying the machine, while the aft man will concentrate entirely on cycling.

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From Columbia University

A 'Warm' Invitation To Saigon Prisoner

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON (WP)—Columbia University has invited one of South Vietnam's most prominent political prisoners to join its law faculty as a "visiting scholar" and is asking the U.S. Embassy here for help in enabling her to accept the offer.

Michael Sovern, dean of the university's law school, wrote to Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh on May 8, "most warmly" inviting her to "join this institution" in an unpaid capacity for study, research and "collegial association with members of the faculty of law."

The Columbia offer caps a remarkable surge of interest in Mrs. Thanh's case by American Ivy League schools. More than 1,000 students and faculty members at Yale University petitioned that school's trustees earlier this month to grant her an honorary degree, and a similar effort on her behalf is reported to be under way at Harvard.

But whether any of these moves will do more than draw attention to her case is doubtful. The Saigon government, which is extremely sensitive to publicity about its political prisoners, has said that it regards Mrs. Thanh as a Communist sympathizer who will be "turned over to the other side" if released.

Dean Sovern's letter, which her husband said came as a surprise to the family, did not mention her imprisonment directly, nor did it say why the offer was being made at this time. But it suggested that her reply could be made through the U.S. Embassy, "which has been informed of my message to you and which will, I am confident, assist in procuring the necessary travel documents and the like."

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Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh

Anti-German Protests Feared

Israelis Debate Wisdom of Brandt's Visit

By Harry Trimborn

JERUSALEM—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will arrive in Israel Thursday for a five-day visit in still another effort to bind the wounds of World War II.

Although he visited Israel in 1960 as mayor of West Berlin, Mr. Brandt will be the first German head of government to journey to the Jewish state. (A predecessor, Konrad Adenauer, visited Israel after he had left office.)

Mr. Brandt is expected to explain to Premier Golda Meir and other Israeli leaders West Germany's "neutrality" in the Middle East conflict. The word, however, probably has different meanings to the two parties.

Indicated by Israeli anger over what they termed German "surrender" to Arab terrorists last October following the Munich massacre.

Thus, despite his own impeccable anti-Nazi credentials, there are fears that Mr. Brandt's visit will spark anti-German demonstrations. Security for this visit is expected to be unusually heavy.

The concern reflects the undiminished sensitivity of many Jews about any German, which turns a routine state visit into a memorable event.

The overwhelming majority of Israelis—native-born or of North African origin—probably never saw a skunktrooper or the swastika fluttering from a flagpole.

The late premier Levi Eshkol once declared: "Behind us lies suffering for which there can be no atonement, which cannot be obliterated from the consciousness of this generation."



Willy Brandt

Germany at all in this generation," that from a philosophical point of view. From a practical point of view, Germany today is a superpower, and we don't have too many friends. The state of Israel cannot afford to have Germany against her."

Perhaps more significant than such statements from private citizens are remarks attributed to a West German magazine to the premier himself.

According to Stern, Mrs. Meir said that, in view of the Nazi past, she could not bring herself to set foot in Germany.

The remark, on which Israeli officials refused comment, could prove an embarrassment to Mr. Brandt. If he follows custom, he will extend a reciprocal invitation to Mrs. Meir to visit West Germany.

"It may be made and she may accept it," a Foreign Ministry official said, "but that doesn't mean she will go."

Protocol Problem Another potentially embarrassing protocol problem is whether Mr. Brandt will be greeted at the airport by an Israeli military band playing the German national anthem, "Deutschland Über Alles."

individual Jews in Israel and elsewhere. These payments, much of it in material such as locomotives, ships and industrial equipment, provided what one expert calls "spontaneous aid" to the Jewish infrastructure. There are, for example, more German cars registered in Israel than those of any other country.

While they were being negotiated in the immediate postwar years, these payments touched off a furious controversy and occasional violence among Jews, both here and abroad.

Some felt that repayment in any manner was immoral because it in effect placed a dollar value on Hitler's Jewish victims. But, as the Israeli government said in 1951, in its official note-demanding payment, "A crime of such vast and fearful dimensions cannot be explained by any measure of material reparation."

Paying for Property It insisted, and most Israelis agree, that the payments were not for lost lives, but for Jewish property confiscated or destroyed by the Nazis.

Still, while accepting reparations, many Israelis refuse to buy German products for their personal use. One of them is Simha Dinitz, Israel's new ambassador to the United States.

"Although I was not personally affected by the Nazi holocaust," Mr. Dinitz said shortly before leaving for Washington, "I will not have anything made in Germany in my house, but I don't condemn anyone who does. This is just a very personal matter."

Many Israelis, however, consider such views unrealistic. "I can only respect those who feel that way," said attorney Rubin. "But you cannot have political and other relations and then start drawing lines about what you personally will or will not buy."

Alfred Mardus of Tel Aviv wrote to the Jerusalem Post to complain of what he called "a strange set of values" among Jews who threatened to demonstrate against Mr. Brandt in the face of his anti-Nazi stand during the war and the massive amount of German goods sold in Israel.

And Yehude Barsley, a photographer, declared: "It's idiotic to boycott German goods. We have to be pragmatic."

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Alcoa 6 1/2% 12/15	12	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	-1/4
Alcoa 6 1/2% 12/15	12	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	-1/4
Alcoa 6 1/2% 12/15	12	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	-1/4
Alcoa 6 1/2% 12/15	12	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	-1/4
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Alcoa 6 1/2% 12/15	12	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	-1/4

Republic of Panama

Floating Rate Notes Due 1988

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending November 30, 1973 as ten and three-eighths percent (10 3/8%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 3.

Bankers Trust Company, Fiscal Agent

Dated: June 4, 1973

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

In the Annual General Meeting held on 25th May, 1973 a cash dividend of US Dollars 0.30 per Ordinary Share was declared payable as from 4th June, 1973 on the Ordinary Shares outstanding as of 4th June, 1973 against delivery of Dividend Coupon No. 3 with any one of the Paying Agents:

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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New Court, St. Swithin's Lane,
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Banque Rothschild
21 Rue La Fayette, Paris 9

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie
Unter Sachsenhausen 4,
5 Köln

C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhart
Königsallee 17, Düsseldorf 1

Popular Español International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the above N Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for semi-annual period ending November 30, 1973 as one and one-eighth percent (1 1/8%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 2.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Fiscal Agent

DATED: June 4, 1973

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above N Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for semi-annual period ending November 30, 1973 as five and one-eighth percent (5 1/8%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 7.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Fiscal Agent

DATED: June 4, 1973

[illegible]

Eurobonds

and From Page 9)

lary in Germany, and lowing new investment e far off. The object : arrest the inflow of dollars and fight infla-

idwide fight to control s having another side pital normally available ment in stocks and inance industry is be- singly diverted from real assets—gold, real ential rugs, art trea- and the like.

to note, at present plenty of investors still g their capital for e of the anomalies is g business in the DM the Eurobond market. interest on 15 to 20- for non-German bor- round 6 3/4 percent, s not even cover the eching power of the to inflation, which is an annual rate of 7.5

Volume Is Low

ily, the volume of busi- all—about 300 million th. But it testifies to nt non-resident inves- cannot readily get into an domestic capital estem the mark and, expect it to rise in

est offering is 90 mil-

ion DM for 10 to 17-year bonds expected to carry a 6 3/4 percent coupon and an issue price of around 99. Still in the market is a 20-year, 100-million-DM bond for Montreal, also at 6 3/4 percent. Both issues, however, have an average life of 10 1/2 years.

The 100-million-DM offering for International Commercial Bank, a London-based consortium, was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 6 3/4 percent. The 10-year loan reportedly was five times oversubscribed and the issue was subsequently quoted at 100 1/8. Overall, prices on the secondary market were up 1/2 percent during the week.

The only other new issue scheduled is for the European Coal and Steel Community, which will offer 50 million French francs in seven-year notes, expected to carry a 7 percent coupon, and 150 million francs of 18-year paper, expected at 7 1/2 percent.

The 15-year, 100-million-French-franc bond for Star European Finance was issued at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 percent.

The coupons on these issues are also barely in line with the rate of inflation in France. Although the merits of the franc can spark a heated discussion, there obviously are investors who are interested.

And that is more than can be said for the dollar sector.

There are no new issues on offer and the only ones that have been coming to market have been the UK borrowers. Their paper was sold to a small syndicate of banks which then attempted to place the notes—with reportedly very little success.

Investors with no natural income in dollars are simply refusing to consider new dollar investments. Those who do have dollar incomes, from dividends on stocks or interest payments from outstanding dollar bonds, and who stay in dollars, mostly prefer to deposit their funds in the Eurodollar market for short periods to stay relatively liquid on the expectation that interest rates on long-term investments are headed higher.

All of these worries were reflected in the Eurobond market last week, where overall trading in the secondary market declined. Cagel reported handling transactions worth a nominal \$14.5 million, compared with \$244.2 million a week earlier. At Euroclear, the totals were \$314 million and \$246.2 million, respectively.

There was a modest recovery in the dollar straight sector, reflected in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's average yield, which slipped to 9.04 percent from 9.09 percent in the previous week.

Sports

Weiskopf's 203 Takes Kemper Golf Tourney

By Lincoln A. Werden

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 3 (UPI)—Tom Weiskopf dashed the hopes of Wake Forest supporters in the \$200,000 Kemper Open yesterday when he shot a four-under-par 68 at the Quail Hollow Country Club to take a two-stroke lead with a 13-under-par 203 for 54 holes.

Weiskopf led after an opening round 65, but relinquished the advantage Friday to Leonard Thompson, a Wake Forest alumnus from Lumberton, N. C. When he started out yesterday, Weiskopf was in fourth place, three shots behind Thompson.

Weiskopf, the winner of the

Oosterhuis Triumphs in Paris Golf

VERSAILLES, France, June 3 (Reuters).—Peter Oosterhuis of Britain won the Paris Open International Golf Championship here today with a three-under-par 68 in the final round.

Tony Jacklin was second with 71, to give him a four-day total of 281, only one stroke behind Oosterhuis.

Hugh Bealochi of South Africa had a 72 today to give him third place with a total of 285. Tied for third were Maurice Bembridge and Brian Barnes of Britain.

Spain's Jose-Maria Canizares, who was pressing Jacklin and Oosterhuis on the way out today, dropped several strokes on his way back and took sixth place with 287.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
Detroit	26	25	42	11.7
New York	25	25	41	11.3
Baltimore	21	22	43	11.2
Boston	21	24	47	11.2
Minnesota	21	25	41	11.2
Cleveland	20	26	40	11.2

Western Division				
Chicago	27	17	44	11.2
Los Angeles	25	20	45	11.2
Kansas City	20	25	45	11.2
California	20	21	44	11.2
Oakland	19	25	44	11.2
Texas	18	26	43	11.2

Saturday's Games				
New York 4, California 3.				
Minnesota 4, Cleveland 2.				
Los Angeles 4, Boston 1.				
Philadelphia 4, Kansas City 3.				
Friday's Games				
Texas 4, Baltimore 3.				
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.				
Los Angeles 4, Boston 1.				
Philadelphia 4, Kansas City 3.				
Friday's Games				
Texas 4, Baltimore 3.				
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.				
Los Angeles 4, Boston 1.				
Philadelphia 4, Kansas City 3.				

Sunday's Games				
California at New York.				
Chicago at Minnesota.				
Philadelphia at Milwaukee.				
Oakland at Boston.				
Baltimore at San Diego.				
Cleveland at Kansas City.				

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 3.

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 3.

San Diego 4, New York 3.

San Francisco 4, Philadelphia 3.

Saturday's Games

Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 3.

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 3.

San Diego 4, New York 3.

San Francisco 4, Philadelphia 3.

Keino and Young Meet In Pro Track 2-Miler

By Robert Facht

RICHMOND, Va., June 3 (UPI)—Pro track accomplished last night what the amateur brand had failed to do for 13 years: It brought George Young and Kip Keino together.

Keino, 33, won the first confrontation of two of the all-time great distance runners and steeplechasers with an 8-minute 55.2-second effort in the two-mile run.

Young, 26, a four-time U.S. Olympian and bronze medalist in the 1968 steeplechase, tried to jump Keino at the gun. But the Kenyan, Olympic champion at 1,500 meters in 1968 and the steeplechase in 1972, heard the footsteps.

"I heard him coming," Keino said. "I knew he would be close."



Tom Weiskopf ... by 2 strokes.

Feuerbach and Rod Milburn Impressive in Kennedy Games

BERKELEY, Calif., June 3 (AP)—World-record-holders Al Feuerbach and Rod Milburn won the Kennedy Games here today in the U.S. Track and Field Federation championships in Wichita, Kan., before returning to the West Coast to score his Kennedy Games triumph.

Steve Williams, the 19-year-old San Diego Track Club sprinter, was another of yesterday's winners. He got off to a good start in the 100-yard dash, ran easily and tied the meet record of 9.3.

South African Danie Malan continued his tour of U.S. track meets with a 1:49.0 victory in the half-mile. He took the lead midway on the first lap and moved far ahead of the field on the second.

Wottle, the Bowling Green State runner with a gold medal and a record in the 800-meter run, slipped Skip Kent of Wisconsin at the tape in 1:49.5. Kent had moved into a 10-yard lead with 300 yards to go, but faltered in the backstretch.

Rick Wohlman passed up the special 800 and, instead, broke four minutes in the mile with a 3:58.8 clocking, his career best. The Chicago Track Club ace took over early in the last lap and sprinted away from the field.

Wohlman, who recently shattered Ryan's 1:44.0 world record in the 800 with a 1:44.6, said Friday that he was paving up the 800 to shoot for quality in the mile.

The University of Texas closed out the meet with a 3:05.7 mile relay, fastest in the nation this year. The race was tight until the Longhorns' third man, John Lee, opened a 15-yard lead with a 46.3 quarter-mile. The time was .4 of a second better than the Longhorns' previous best.

The University of Texas closed out the meet with a 3:05.7 mile relay, fastest in the nation this year. The race was tight until the Longhorns' third man, John Lee, opened a 15-yard lead with a 46.3 quarter-mile. The time was .4 of a second better than the Longhorns' previous best.

More Sports News On Page 13

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Thursday, June 14, Friday 15, at 8 p.m. (Voltaire)

I SOLISTI VENETI

Conductor: Claudio Scimone

On the 14th, Vividit: The Four Seasons, Concerto for mandolin.

On the 15th: Mozart concert with the participation of Lily Laskine and J.P. RAMPAL

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO

Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.30 a.m.

Two shows

Boyz n' Beats

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

80° 1st 1/2 bottle

124° 2nd 1/2 bottle

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